FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol VI No 166

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PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA SENDS MESSAGE TO POPE

PY220350 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has released a communique on the message sent by President Luis Garcia Meza to Pope John Paul II. This is the text of the communique:

His excellency the president of the republic, Luis Garcia Meza, has sent a note to Pope John Paul II. The Foreign Ministry sent the note to the Vatican secretary of state through our embassy in the Vatican. The note states that the Bolivian Government is inspired by the principles advocated by the Catholic Church; therefore, it respects and protects these principles because it believes its basic and permanent duty to be respect for traditional beliefs of the Bolivian people. The note explains that if at some period of the historic process the country is experiencing it was necessary to adopt some measures which affected a very limited number of church members, it was not necessarily because of their being priests but because they assumed sectorial political positions of the type which were recently censured by the pope during his visit to Brazil.

The temporary measures reluctantly taken by the government have been limited to a few cases in view of the need to safeguard the peace and security of the community.

The note also states that government officials, in an effort for prudence and harmonious coexistence, want very much to prevent any (misunderstanding) with church officials or clergymen.

In conclusion, the note says that, as apostolic nuncio Msgr Alfio Rapisarda and the people know, the few cases of arrests that have taken place were resolved with the best of good will and a spirit of cooperation and justice.

CLANDESTINE GOVERNMENT ISSUES FIRST DECREE

PY221742 Paris AFP in Spanish 2153 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 21 Aug (AFP)--The clandestine government **headed** by Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] has issued its first decree, which was distributed in the form of leaflets in this city.

The decree, numbered 001/80, is printed on paper bearing the seal of the republic and reads as follows:

1. The national unity government in clandestinity has received labor and democratic support in cities, mining and peasant sectors.

2. The national destruction government has proceeded to stamp out the freedoms of association and expression, to disband labor organizations, to gag radio stations and to force newspapers into self-censorship.

3. The struggle of national and popular resistance in which the Bolivian people is involved under the leadership of the clandestine government of national unity is aimed at recovering the democratic freedoms granted by the constitution.

In the exercise of its legitimate functions, the national unity government decrees:

1. All labor, political and press freedoms are reestablished on this date.

2. The protection of the freedoms of labor and political association, as well as freedom of the press.

3. The recognition of the confederation of private businessmen of Bolivia and all its affiliate organizations, as well as that of all professional colleges and associations legally established prior to 17 June 1980.

4. The recognition of fronts, coalitions and parties that were registered under provisions of the electoral law.

5. Authorizes private legally established radio stations, especially those owned by labor organizations of mine, factory and railroad workers, to resume normal broadcasting, and calls upon national and local newspapers not to practice self-censorship so as to provide the Bolivian people with true and objective information on national affairs.

The state ministers of the national unity cabinet and the labor and political organizations mentioned above are charged with the implementation of this decree.

Signed: Hernan Siles Zuazo, constitutional president of the republic.

BANZER REPORTEDLY NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN CURRENT GOVERNMENT

PY221620 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0430 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 22 Aug (TELAM-LATIN)--The daily LOS TIEMPOS reported that former Bolivian President Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez has decided not to participate in the current government and that he had pointed out to the junta the advantages of a future political opening in Bolivia.

According to yesterday's issue of LOS TIEMPOS from Cochabamba, the former chief of state and leader of the Rightist Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] informed the members of the junta, who took over power on 18 July, of his decision during a meeting recently held in Santa Cruz, 430 km southeastern La Paz.

Sources closely associated with his party asserted that Banzer Suarez, who governed the country for 7 years--first with civilian support and later on representing the armed forces until 1978--is currently making a private visit to Brazil.

The newspaper article stated that before starting his visit, which include a short stopover in Buenos Aires, the former president stated his points of view regarding the new political process in a meeting with the commanders held during the first days of August.

The newspaper adds that it has learned the contents of a note giving details of the aforementioned meeting which was written by the head of the ADN and was delivered to all the leaders and members of the party.

INTERIOR MINISTER ADMITS DEATHS IN 'POLITICAL INCIDENTS'

PY221748 Paris AFP in Spanish 1712 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 22 Aug (AFP)--Bolivian Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez today admitted that 30 persons have died as a result of the political incidents which have taken place in the country since 17 July. The minister made his statement to a group of U.S. journalists who have described themselves as democrats and anti-Castroists.

Arce Gomez indicated that 6 persons had died in La Paz, while the other 24 had died in the mining districts. He insisted that there are only 500 political prisoners, but admitted that arrests are continuing.

He said that officially 45 persons have sought asylum for political reasons, but explained that several embassies have not reported on this issue so far. Diplomatic sources believe that the embassies cannot issue notes about people who have sought asylum because this would imply a tacit recognition of the new military government. This seems to be the case of the Mexican, Venezuelan, Peruvian, Colombian Embassies among others.

SILES ZUAZO'S BROTHER DETAINED BRIEFLY

PY221146 Paris AFP in Spanish 1919 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 21 Aug (AFP)--Former Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo's brother Jorge Siles Salinas was detained in La Paz yesterday by the state security police and released hours later after being physically mistreated, it was reported here today by sources close to his family. Jorge Siles, a former university professor, is a leading intellectual personality of the country and one of the civilians close to the church hierarchy.

The same sources reported that his captors did not give any reason for his detention. Even though it is presumed that his detention was due to his close friendship with the archbishop of La Paz, Msgr Jorge Manrique, who has been the target of harsh journalistic attacks by the government.

Jorge Siles was detained despite the fact that he is one of the founders of the rightist Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB), which is implicitly supporting the regime headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

Siles' detention coincided with the release of a list of 121 political prisoners by sources opposed to the government. The list includes the name of Victor Andrade Uzquiano--a former Bolivian foreign minister and ambassador to the United States--who, according to official circles, was released several days ago. Andrade Uzquiano was elected Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] senator for the La Paz Department in the recent 29 June elections.

The list also includes the names of the top leader of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), Juan Lechin Oquendo, and of other COB leaders such as Uruguayan Libert Forti, Victor Lima and Max Toro Blechner; Guevara Arze's former Interior Minister Jaime Aranibar and Lidia Gueiler's former urban and housing minister Rene Higueras del Barco. It also includes names of personalities such as Oscar Pena Franco and Fernando Salazar Paredes who formerly were also President Lidia Gueiler Tejada's aides.

Eusebio Giron, a teachers leader; Carlos Flores, a former deputy for the Revolutionary Workers Party (Trotkyist and Posadist); and Juan Paz Claros, former director of La Paz Radio Continental, are also being held in police cells.

Siles Denies Torture Report

PY230328 Paris AFP in Spanish 0103 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 22 Aug (AFP)--Bolivian citizen Jorge Siles Salinas flatly denied here today that he had been mistreated by local police when he was arrested last Wednesday. Siles Salinas is the brother of Adolfo Siles Salinas, a former Bolivian president, and of Hernan Siles Zuazo, also a former president and now the clandestine leader of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP].

Siles told AFP by phone that it is a biased and ill-intentioned report and that "I will not allow anybody to play games with me, with the police or with the press." Siles Salinas was detained last Wednesday morning and freed that same evening.

INTERIOR MINISTRY RELEASES LISTS OF DETAINEES

Tarija District List

FY220051 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 11 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The Interior Ministry, through the appropriate department, yesterday released the list of political detainees in the Tarija District.

The list is as follows: Antonio Benitez Huays, Manuel Agustin Castillo Diaz, Juan Cuevas Aguilera, Edmundo Calderon Miranda, Hernan Diaz Sossa, Victor Goitia Rodriguez, Omar Garay Sasal, Arturo Liber Baldivieso, Julio Medina Ortiz, Ricardo Millan de la Oliva, Julio Pizarro Gosman, Jose Antonio Ochoa Tarija, Mario Franco Ortiz and Luis Carrasco.

Santa Cruz List

FY220057 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 13 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Santa Cruz authorities have reported 19 detainees, according to an official list that was released last night by the pertinent authorities of the Interior Ministry.

The following is the list: Heriberto Farina Salazar, Federico Burgoa Veizaga, Luciano Martinez Ramos, Pedro Estenato Hurtado, Juan de Dios Oporto, Oscar Contreras Ballesteros, Carmelo Terrazas T., Carlos Nogales Estrambasaguas, Luciano Lines Choque, Florin Huallas Avillos, Martin Reynaga Rivas, Enrique Hurtado Gonzales, Edimarco Rocha Espinoza, Julio Joaquin Arce Torricao, Dario Alvaro Jordan Medrano, Jose Justiniano Burgos, Wilfredo Rea Zapata, Sabino Martinez Solar and Julio Villalobos Rana.

Cochabamba List

FY220103 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 16 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] There are only 11 detainees in Cochabamba, according to an official list that has been sent to the Interior Ministry by the authorities of that department.

Following is the list that was given to this newspaper by the appropriate department of that ministry: Hugo Calvimontes Arias, Florencio Penarrieta Villca, Elsan Aguilar Delgadillo, Jose Pinto Ramirez, Alvaro Moscoso Balnco, Jose Jaime Polo Najera, Walter Martin Camacho, Emar Selum Yabeta, Roberto Rodas Revollo, Jaime Marquina Camacho and Alfredo Valdivia Montano.

DOMESTIC OIL RESERVES CALLED SUFFICIENT FOR 10 YEARS

FY220314 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2140 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Aug (TELAM)--Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Lider Sossa Salazar said today that Bolivia will be able to meet its oil needs from domestic reserves for the next 10 years. He added that this conclusion is based on an energy policy that has been drafted for a rational consumption of fuels, in addition to a proper use of national resources.

Answering a questionnaire submitted by TELAM, the minister said that UPFB [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits] is installing the necessary facilities to stimulate the massive use of liquid and natural gas in the domestic, transportation, and national production sectors.

Lider Sossa noted that the UPFB estimates on Bolivian gas reserves surpass 5.5 billion cubic feet. He said that these estimates do not include condensed gas deposits that have recently been discovered and which have not yet been estimated.

Regarding domestic consumption, he noted that it will be less than 3.35 billion cubic feet in the next 30 years. He added that Bolivian gas supplied to Argentina will total 1 billion cubic feet before the contract is fulfilled.

Asked about the negotiations to sell gas to Brazil and other Latin American countries, the minister said: Once domestic consumption is guaranteed and the existing export commitments are met, we think that we will have a considerable surplus of natural gas that will be exported to other countries. He noted that this surplus of natural gas will be larger than the present one since it is thought that present gas reserve estimates will be increased as a result of the present exploration program.

Regarding the geothermal deposits that have been detected in the copper sulphate [lipes] located in the southern region of the country, the minister said that a feasibility study has been carried out on the first stage of exploration. He said: this study yielded positive results and, therefore, we are seeking to assess the real possibilities of this energy source that is considered an alternate source of energy in the overall medium- and long-term energy plan.

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES INFLATION, ECONOMIC POLICY

PY231213 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2255 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Aug (TELAM)--Finance Minister Gen Jose Sanchez Calderon today told TELAM that inflation reached 17.8 percent for the first half of the year and estimated the rate for the second half will be 20 percent.

With regard to the economic policy to be implemented, the minister stated that appropriate measures will be adopted to promote the development of strategic sectors, such as agriculture, livestock and mining.

After stating that integration guidelines will be observed to foster those industries that will be instrumental in substituting imports in the region, he noted that protection will be given to those industries on which the country may use its own funds. which are considered to be essential for achieving economic development since they will create jobs, will promote technological effectiveness and high profits.

Regarding the credit policy to be implemented, the minister said that effective support will be given to those industries generating savings of hard currencies, which will thus strengthen the country's international purchasing power.

In reply to a question, the minister said that the government's policy seeks to openly promote foreign investments, especially direct foreign investment.

Finally, asked about the policy that will be adopted for price controls, Minister Sanchez Calderon said that he will adopt a policy that will be primarily designed to promote production in strategic sectors.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST VIDELA; JOINT COMMUNIQUE SIGNED

Argentine Minister on Bolivia

PY211329 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1147 GMT 20 Aug 80

[By special correspondent]

[Text] Brasilia, 20 Aug (NA)--The Argentine foreign minister has termed "impertinent" a question asked by a Brazilian journalist to the effect that the Argentine Government might have consulted with Brasilia before recognizing the new Bolivian regime.

"Were you not a lady I would have told you that your question is impertinent," Pastor answered. "How can you possibly believe that I will answer you on an issue which is so sensitive that just mentioning it implies interference with the internal affairs of a friendly nation?"

This answer perceptibly cooled down the Brazilian journalists who had surrounded Pastor in the press hall of Itamaraty where the minister had gone only to briefly inform Argentine journalists on the first meeting between Videla and Figueiredo.

The Brazilian journalists had mainly directed their questions at finding out whether the two presidents had discussed the Bolivian issue.

"The two presidents have discussed general issues which have to do with bilteral relations, international relations and current problems," Pastor said. He added that Videla and Figueiredo had expressed satisfaction over the creation of the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI], which he defined as "the ideal channel for our regional needs."

The Brazilian journalists persisted about the Bolivian issue and the possibility that the two presidents had discussed it. To this Pastor said once again that the two presidents and the two foreign ministers had discussed "general international problems."

At that point one of the Brazilian journalists asked whether Argentina "had consulted with Brazil before supporting Gen Luis Garcia Meza's coup d'etat" to which she received Pastor's above-mentioned reply.

"All your questions will be satisfied by tonight's speech and tomorrow's press conference of President Videla," Pastor said when the questions of the Brazilian journalists cooled down after his answer.

Videla Meeting With Ambassadors

PY220159 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 20 Aug 80 p 4

[By special correspondent]

[Text] Brasilia, 19 Aug--President Jorge Rafael Videla has held meetings with Bolivian Ambassador to Brazil Gustavo Medeiros Querejazu and U.S. Ambassador to Brazil Robert Sayre. These meetings have elicited speculation. Videla held separate meetings with them during the traditional greetings of the diplomatic corps.

The Bolivian ambassador, who was neither confirmed nor dismissed by the new government, told the press: "Both President Videla and I are concerned about the Bolivian situation, which is still very serious." He added that during the brief meeting with President Videla they talked about Bolivia and Argentina, where he served as Bolivian ambassador for many years.

The Bolivian ambassador blamed "the international defamation campaign" for the isolation of his country.

Details of the meeting Videla held with the U.S. ambassador were not disclosed.

Demonstration in Rio de Janeiro

FY220400 Paris AFP in Spanish 2028 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 21 Aug (AFP)--Rio de Janeiro police today broke up a demonstration that human rights organizations were trying to hold in front of the local Argentine consulate to protest the visit Gen Jorge Videla is making to Brazil.

The demonstrators tried to break into the Argentine consulate to deliver a note repudiating the visit Argentine President Jorge Videla is making to Rio de Janeiro, the second leg of his official 5-day visit to Brazil.

In the note the demonstrators denounce the disappearance of several Argentine political prisoners and the tortures they are subjected to at the hands of Argentine security agents. They even charge that three Brazilians who lived in Buenos Aires have disappeared.

The demonstration was held when President Videla laid a wreath at the monument of Argentine hero General San Martin, which is located in the Lagoa neighborhood in the southern part of Rio de Janeiro.

This is the first hostile demonstrati n held in Brazil against the visit the Argentine president is making.

Demonstration in Sao Paulo

FY222353 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2135 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, Brazil, 22 Aug (LATIN)--A group of approximately 200 women all dressed in black held a silent demonstration here today to demand that Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla explain the missing persons situation in Argentina. The group, led by Brazilian actress Ruth Escobar, gathered in front of a downtown Sao Paulo hotel and started to march toward the "Largo de San Francisco" located almost 700 meters away.

The women, who were in strict mourning, wore white kerchiefs on their heads and were carrying placards with the names of persons who disappeared (?in what Videla has described as) "an internal war against subversion." The demonstration, the first in Brazil since the arrival of the Argentine president [as received] was held several kilometers from where Videla was staying.

The Argentine president, who arrived in Sao Paulo this afternoon on the third leg of his official visit to Brazil, was placing a wreath at the monument honoring the libertator Gen Jose de San Martin, which is located in the outskirts of Sao Paulo.

Porto Alegre Incidents

FY231652 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1612 GMT 23 Aug 80

[By Jorge Brinsek, special envoy of NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]

[Excerpt] Porto Alegre, Brazil, 23 Aug (NA)--President Jorge Videla's arrival in this southern Brazilian city today, where he will end his 5-day visit to Brazil, was surrounded by strict security measures adopted by the authorities in order to avoid incidents.

Yesterday university students, who carried out a demonstration against Videla, clashed with the military police at the Plaza Argentina situated in front of the state university, which has 15,000 students.

The clash resulted in four wounded. One of them was Mauro Riveiro, member of the executive board of the engineering faculty academy.

This incident determined the cancellation of the protocol reception which was to take place at the Plaza Argentina. The authorities decided to hold all the ceremonies at the provincial government palace which was literally surrounded by troops and police.

President Videla's departure from Sao Paulo to Porto Alegre, where he will end his 5-day visit which he started on Tuesday in Brasilia, was thus postponed for half an hour.

Videla finally arrived at 1135 at Salgado Filho Airport where he was met by President Joao Baptista Figueiredo, who traveled specially from Brasilia to bid his Argentine counterpart farewell this afternoon.

Joint Communique

FY231800 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1220 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Porto Alegre, 23 Aug 80 (TELAM)--The joint communique issued here at noon today by the presidents of Argentina and Brazil states that the two chiefs of state held talks on bilateral subjects in an atmosphere of great cordiality and exchanged points of view on important regional and world events.

The text of the communique follows:

(?1) Accepting an invitation from his excellency the president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Joao Baptista Figueiredo, his excellency the president of the Argentine nation, Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, Ret, made an official visit to Brazil accompanied by his wife from 19 through 23 August 1980.

2. President Videla visited Brasilia and Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul where he met with Governors Aime Lamaison, Chagas Freitas, Paulo Maluf and Augusto Amaral de Souza.

3. During his stay in Brasilia, President Videla was received by Congress in a solemn joint session and visited the federal supreme court where he was also received in a solemn session.

4. In an atmosphere of great cordialty, the Argentine and Brazilian heads of state held talks on bilateral questions and exchanged views on important current issues of regional and world relevance.

5. The two presidents were satisfied with the excellent state of fraternal relations, understanding and cooperation between their countries.

6. During President Videla's visit, Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro and Argentine Foreign Minister Brig Carlos W. Pastor, Ret, exchanged views on questions which are relevant for the two countries.

7. Likewise, the Argentine secretaries of state who were members of the presidential delegation met with their Brazilian counterparts to examine questions of interest in their respective areas.

8. The two presidents noted with satisfaction the real development of bilateral cooperation and the high degree of effectiveness and sense of cooperation with which the instruments signed in Buenos Aires on 17 May 1980 are being implemented.

9. In the context of ample and fruitful cooperation between the two countries, the two presidents presided over the signing of the following bilateral instruments:

A. An agreement, through an exchange of notes, creating a joint work group to examine the possibility of supplying Argentine gas to Brazil;

B. An agreement on social security;

C. An agreement, through an exchange of notes, creating an ad hoc commission to study a plan on tourism;

D. An agreement, through an exchange of notes, forming a technical commission to prepare an accord on maritime transport; and

E. An agreement, through an exchange of notes, to enforce the protocols signed between the Brazilian National Nuclear Energy Commission and the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] for the exchange of nuclear information and training of personnel.

10. The two presidents stressed the fact that the agreement creating a joint work group to study the supply of Argentine gas to Brazil marks the beginning of promising cooperation in a sector of high priority.

11. The two presidents expressed special satisfaction over the development of bilateral cooperation in the nuclear field and over the documents signed and the understanding reached between NUCLEBRAS and the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission regarding the loan of uranium, the manufacturing of fuel rods for Brazilian high-powered reactors by the Argentine CNEA and the supply by NUCLEP [NUCLEBRAS Heavy Equipment, Inc] of heavy components for Atucha II. They also underscored the fact that the nuclear program of both countries pursue peaceful uses of nuclear energy exclusively.

12. The Brazilian and Argentine presidents expressed satisfaction over the progress of studies for the construction of a bridge over the Iguazu River, thus permitting the call for bids for the final engineering project of that bridge in the near future.

13. The two presidents stressed the importance of the agreements complementary to the basic agreement on scientific and technological cooperation which was signed on 15 August 1980 in Brasilia as a testimony to the stage reached in the bilateral exchange in these fields. The complementary agreements refer to telecommunications, reforestation, weight and measure standards, agricultural research and cooperation between the Brazilian National Council for Scientific and Technological Development and the Argentine National Scientific and Technical Research Council.

14. The two presidents noted the importance the two governments attach to a meeting to be held in November by the joint commission created through the cultural exchange agreement and to a scientific symposium to be attended by experts, researchers and scientists of both countries.

15. The Brazilian and Argentine presidents stressed the relevant role to be played by the Brazilian and Argentine businessmen community in the intensification of bilateral economic and commercial exchange, and expressed their satisfaction with the positive results of the meeting held in the context of this visit.

Videla Departure

PY232033 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2020 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Porto Alegre, 23 Aug (TELAM)--Argentine President Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla and his party left for Buenos Aires at 2000 GMT, thus ending his 5-day official visit to Brazil. The Boeing 707 took off from the Salgado Folho Airport where a short farewell was given to President Videla by President Joao Figueiredo.

EXPELLED NICARAGUAN DIPLOMAT 'SURPRISED' AT DECISION

FY221401 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 21 Aug 80 p 8

[Excerpts] Before leaving for Buenos Aires Nicaraguan charge d'affaires Nunez Rodriguez told ULTIMA HORA that the decision [to expel him] had surprised him "because relations were resumed last June and were developing in a friendly manner." He then said that he could not understand the attitude of the Paraguayan Government, because "we were given no explanation. We expect that our Foreign Ministry will be told about the reasons for our expulsion." The Nicaraguan diplomat also said that yesterday "at approximately 1130 three members of the police arrived at our residence and indicated that we had to leave the country in 24 hours. I was very surprised because in any case we had to be notified by the Foreign Ministry first. I asked about this but later I went to see the minister and he told me that we had to leave the country because the relations between the governments of our two countries had been declared severed."

Nunez also pointed out that he was sure that he had made no mistakes. "We never made any statements," he said. He added that the Nicaraguan Embassy had not requested Somoza's extradition. "We did not have any instructions in this regard and furthermore our government explained to us that this could not be done because there is no bilateral extradition agreement between Nicaragua and Paraguay."

It is worth pointing out that an unexpected increase in the staff of the Nicaraguan Embassy, some of whose members entered the country without diplomatic status, had apparently led to the decision of the Paraguayan Government to expel the heads of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Asuncion. It is also known that the Paraguayan ambassador to Central American countries, Juan Alberto Llanes has not been accredited to the Nicaraguan revolutionary junta. In response to our queries the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry denied having told the Nicaraguan charge d'affaires that relations between the two countries have been severed. The source explained that he merely had been told that he and Nidia Escobar had been declared "personae non gratae."

Reasons for Expulsion

FY221413 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 22 Aug 80 p 11

[Excerpts] High-ranking Paraguayan Government sources have indicated that Alberto Nunez Rodriguez, accredited in Paraguay as the Nicaraguan charge d'affaires, and Nidia Escobar, attache of the Nicaraguan Embassy, had been actively involved in Nicaraguan subversive movements, even when General Somoza was still president. It was reported that Nunez Rodriguez had led a group which had perpetrated several kidnappings in Nicaragua thus obtaining funds to finance guerrilla movements which operated in that Central American country. According to information obtained last night, both Nunez Rodriguez and Nidia Escobar had taken a training course in Cuba where they had been taught subversive tactics. According to reports, the two persons had performed outstandingly during the revolt which ended with the ouster of General Somoza and this had led to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry employing them as diplomats to other Latin American nations.

Official spokesmen also confirmed last night that the two persons in question had installed at their residence--2044 Espana Street--a powerful transmitter capable of linking them with nations far from ours. It seems that all these facts had led the Foreign Ministry to declare them personae non gratae and to invite them to leave the country within 24 hours, which they did yesterday.

Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues, asked about the Foreign Ministry decision, indicated that "reasons of state and motivated the declaration of persona non grata and the invitation to leave the country." Asked for further details about the matter, he refused to comment.

We have been told that the social security labor union seems to want to go on strike to support the STECEL strike. I really believe that they would be making a mistake, and would like to make the following appeal: Gentlemen, this is no time to continue de facto actions against the law and against the people's interests. I would like to tell all Salvadorans, all workers and peasants that, now more than ever, we must be united, that now is the time we must all not only foster changes but find a road to understanding and the democratization of this country so that all of us, with our individual ways of thinking, can (?live) with one another and participate in and build the Salvadoran society.

I would like to ask all Salvadorans to ignore any action that would cause unrest. The electricity problem has been resolved. Others may be trying to create other conflicts, and we all know that many will still want to continue creating problems. I assure you, the country is recovering. Activities return to normal more and more each day. It is more peaceful with each passing day, and to the extent to which these people are making these last ditch attempts, the Salvadoran people must begin solving these problems and these escalations of violence in a calm and peaceful manner, so that little by little they will no longer be able to take actions that go against the people.

Therefore, dear brothers, and all Salvadorans: This is the time to keep as calm as possible, to tell those persons and organizations that want to take a violent, mad and absurd path, to think things over, to reflect, to stop inflicting blows because this people might want to settle accounts with them later.

It is time for all of us to join the people, to work with the people and for the people, and to struggle for the betterment of all Salvadorans. Everything seems to be returning to normal. Let us hope that we won't have any problems this weekend and that each minute that goes by will be 1 minute toward the pacification of the country.

Thanks to all Salvadorans, and I wish you all a happy weekend.

Duarte's 23 Aug Address

PA241947 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0155 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Statement to the nation by Salvadoran Junta Member Jose Napoleon Duarte--live]

[Text] Good evening, Salvadoran people. Once again I am addressing you in the wake of events yesterday, when the workers of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission [STECEL] and the members of the coordinating board of the masses and of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], adopted a terrorist and subversive attitude, seeking to destabilize the country. The situation got to the point where they had already advised the socialist and communist information media, such as Radio Moscow, Radio Havana and the media in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, as well as other socialist media, that this strike would definitely overthrow the revolutionary government junta. This is obviously part of a plan which, as my companion Antonio Morales said a few hours ago, (?failed) when the Salvadoran people showed that they do not want violence and rejected the counterrevolutionary and subversive FDR's convocation to a general strike last week.

But when the strike failed because the people rejected it, they were filled with hatred and rancor and sought revenge. So they made a different plan. This plan called for carrying out terrorist activities at all levels. In the past few days they have burned more than 83 buses. They wanted to leave the country without electrical energy and without water. Doing this implied a number of risks and dangers--dead children, disease and many things in addition to the material and economic losses that this would generate. This was the plan. What they wanted was to force a strike, force it through terrorism.

PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR BRIEF OFFICIAL VISIT

PA221836 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas--Panamanian President Aristides Royo arrived here at 1115 for a 10-hour official visit, during which time he will sign an agreement for the construction of a new bridge over the Panama Canal and three other overpasses in the city of Panama. The Panamanian chief of state was greeted at Simon Bolivar Airport in Maiquetia by his colleague Luis Herrera Campins.

During his brief stay in the Venezuelan capital, Royo will meet with Luis Herrera Campins twice. The two leaders will analyze the present situation in Central America and the Caribbean, as well as the application of the Mexico-Venezuela agreement for oil assistance to the nations of the area.

The loan to be granted by Venezuela to Panama will be used to construct several public works projects in Panama, particularly the new bridge over the canal. The construction of the bridge joining the capital with the interior of the country has been criticized by opposition circles, but official sources said the government had considered for several years the realization of the project because it is necessary.

President Royo is accompanied by his wife, Adela Ruiz de Royo, and the ministers of foreign relations, Carlos Ozores; finance, Ernesto Perez Valladares; public works, Julio Mock; and planning and economic policy, Gustavo Gonzalez.

Yesterday the Panamanian chief of state paid a brief visit to Managua to attend the celebration of the closing of the literacy campaign in Nicaragua.

Construction Agreement; Herrera Remarks

PA231406 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Ernesto Vegas report]

[Text] President Dr Luis Herrera Campins and his Panamanian counterpart, Dr Aristides Royo, signed an agreement for the construction of a bridge over the Panama Canal and of a freeway in Panama. President Herrera Campins' remarks on this occasion follow:

[Begin recording] The purpose of this visit [by the Panamanian President] is to attend the signing of the agreement financing the construction of a 1,400m-long steel bridge over the Panama Canal and of a 17km-long freeway. With the financing agreed on by the Venezuelan fund for export financing, these will be constructed by Venezuela's Van Dam Company and Panama's Sosa y Barbero Company.

Thus, we are attending a ceremony at which international cooperation is actively and specifically benefitting both our countries. This international cooperation has an extraordinary influence on inter-American relations.

This will be a great feat of engineering under the responsibility of a Venezuelan and a Panamanian firm. This is why both sides are obliged to do their best in this joint enterprise. This project will test our two countries' highly advanced construction technologies. Thus, the project has immense importance, aside from its significance in the area of financing.

Joint Press Conference

PA242314 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0137 GMT 23 Aug 80

[By Rafael Higueras]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 22 Aug (EFE)--The Panamanian Government is not afraid that Ronald Reagan might be elected president of the United States, but should he reach the presidency and turn his statements as candidate into a reality, "Latin America and the world would experience very delicate situations."

This was Panamanian President Aristides Royo's response to a question posed by this agency at the news conference that the president held today at the end of a short official visit to Venezuela.

Both Herrera Campins and Royo described this day as "historic" in the areas of the relations between the two countries and of inter-American cooperation.

The two presidents also spoke in favor of holding a summit meeting of Central American leaders in order "to bring peace and social calm in these countries."

Royo's Departure for Spain

PA230309 Paris AFP in Spanish 0244 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 22 Aug (AFP)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo left tonight for Spain after completing a brief official visit to Venezuela and witnessing the signing of a Venezuelan credit to Panama for $100 million.

HAITIAN MINES MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

PA231332 Paris AFP in Spanish 0222 GMT 22 Aug

[Text] Caracas, 22 Aug (AFP)--Fritz Pierre-Louis, Haiti's minister of mines, resources and energy, is currently making a 48-hour visit to Venezuela. Today he met with Jose Ignacio Moreno Leon, deputy mines and energy minister of Venezuela.

According to Fritz Pierre-Louis, the Venezuelan-Mexican agreement signed in San Jose to supply oil to the Caribbean and Central American countries is very positive. Haiti was not included in this agreement, signed on 3 August, according to which Venezuela and Mexico promised to supply 160,000 barrels of oil per day beginning on 1981 to nine Central American and Caribbean countries: Barbados, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Managua, Panama and the Dominican Republic.

Regarding the probable purchase of Venezuelan oil by Haiti, the visiting minister said this will be known in 4 or 5 months.

The Venezuelan foreign minister met today with Fritz Pierre-Louis, who is also scheduled to meet a number of Venezuelan political and economic personalities.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL WELLS--Maraven has drilled 11 wells in the Orinoco oil belt, 9 of which have turned out to be productive. The 11 wells, which were sunk early this year, have an average depth of 4,500 feet. These wells serve as important indicators of the hydrocarbon reserves found in the Orinoco oil belt. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 Aug 80 PA]

PAPER PRAISES JOINT MILITARY TRAINING WITH U.S.

PA232123 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 21 Aug 80 p 4A

[Editorial: "Joint Instruction"]

[Text] Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Rodriguez has issued a communique announcing that as of Friday there will be a training and instruction program for units of the National Guard and U.S. forces. The purpose of the program is to develop readiness for the defense of the canal under the provisions of the Torrijos-Carter treaty. All the country's various sectors are pleased with the announcement.

This is one more step in the application of the treaty since the objective of these exercises is to make the armed forces of the two countries aware that they share responsibility for the defense of the canal, and therefore the military commands of the two countries have the obligation of preparing their troops for any emergency.

Just as the Canal Commission works to solve administrative problems to guarantee the operation of the canal, both the National Guard and the U.S. forces in the canal area have to be ready to check any threat to the security of the canal.

As the communique states, this is why the program includes exercises by the National Guard at U.S. bases and exercises by U.S. troops in Panama. The idea is to obtain full harmony by the two sectors. These exercises, which are taking place for the first time, will be supervised by the combined board created by the Torrijos-Carter treaties. This board is responsible for the protection and defense of the canal after consultation with the two governments.

Military Exchange Begins

PA230243 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] An exchange program of U.S.-Panamanian military exercises was started this morning when Company B of the 504th Infantry Battalion of the 82d Airborne Division from Fort Bragg arrived at Albrook to participate in a jungle survival course at the National Guard's Panajungla School. They arrived by military parachute drop. Col Armando Contreras, G-3 of the National Guard General Staff, Gen Wallace Nutting, chief of the Southern Command, U.S. officers and Ambler Moss, U.S. ambassador to Panama, were present at Albrook to greet the U.S. troops.

Subsequently, the soldiers and their hosts were taken to a room at the Albrook airfield where Colonel Contreras and General Nutting discussed their missions in Panama. Chaplain Velarde gave the blessing at the event. Tomorrow at 0600, 170 Panamanian guardsmen will go to Fort Bragg to receive training in airborne operations, infiltration, rescue operations and mortar use. The Panamanian guardsmen will be headed by Capt Wilfred Nipold. Col Florencio Flores of the General Staff will bid farewell to our troops.

The Panamanian soldiers will also arrive at Fort Bragg by parachute drop.

The 176 members of the 82d Airborne Division will study edible roots and the use of wild animals for jungle survival. The exchange is based on Article 4 of the Torrijos-Carter treaties which refers to the joint protection and defense of the Panama Canal. This is the first time that the training maneuvers for the U.S. and Panamanian military units have been organized and supervised by the Panama Canal Joint Defense Board, an organization created by the Torrijos-Carter treaties which is responsible for the protection and defense of the Panama Canal.

NATIONAL GUARD REPRESENTATIVE MARKS RIO HATO BASE RETURN

PA222016 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Speaking at the commemmoration of the return of the Rio Hato military base to Panama, Maj Pacifico Saavedra, chief of the 4th Military Zone, as representative of the National Guard, said:

[Begin recording] The return of the Rio Hato base is not an isolated incident in our patriotic history and it is not an event dimmed by time or buried in a mountain of dust and oblivion. On the contrary, the date 22 August 1970 is indelibly etched into the minds of the Panamanian people, who again see our flag flying high in masts that were once occupied by foreign banners, and who feel that the land that foreign soldiers once trampled on is again ours, genuinely ours.

Even though the presence of those foreign forces had its explanation, to be able to breathe again an air of freedom is the reward for the constant efforts of our people. I recall that on that occasion the then president of the republic, Demetrio Lakas, declared: This is the victory of dignity and decorum, of patriotism and courage of a nation that never spares sacrifices when it knows its ideals are pure, its struggle is honest and its aspirations are altruistic. It is the victory of a nation of honest and correct people.

I solemnly declare, with the testimony of all those present, that with the same emotion with which I came here 10 years ago to symbolically receive the Rio Hato military base and to sign the document that returned what was always ours, today I renew my faith in the republic, in my superiors and comrades in arms, in the ideals of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, and in [illegible]triotism of the Panamanian people.

I come to declare as a militaryman and as a fellow countryman that our fatherland shall never permit smudges or cracks in our national sovereighty; that the National Guard, an institution to which I proudly belong, will always guarantee the nation's dignity. I reaffirm my conviction that as long as we remain united around the high ideals of our democratic coexistence our flag shall continue flying high, telling the world that Panama continues to be, as one of our immortal poets said, the land where the skies are clearer and the sun is brighter. [end recording]

Student Leader's Comments

PA222030 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The return of the Rio Hato military base to Panama constituted the patriotic recovery, the beginning of what is now being implemented: the recovery of the former Canal Zone, said Mario Panther, secretary general of the Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP], on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of that significant event. Speaking before the officials of the 4th and 6th Military Zones of the National Guard, civilian personalities, professors and students of the Tomas Herrera Military Academy, the student leader said:

[Begin recording] Today, imperialism knowns it has little time left, that it has bought its presence in our country, It knows that although the new treaties establish that the last North American soldiers must leave on 31 December 1999, it also knows that the new military in our country, the students in our country, if necessary, will expel them from our territory way before the year 2000.

Together with all of you present here and with all the progressive forces, the FEP is on the march and nothing or nobody can stop us. Thank you. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

WORKERS FEDERATION CALLS GENERAL STRIKE FOR ATLANTIC REGION

PA220334 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Limon Workers Federation [FETRAL] leader Carlos Luis Chacon has just informed us that the federation has called a strike beginning at 0000 on Sunday. That is to say that, starting at midnight Sunday FETRAL will stop activities all along the Atlantic coast. This includes the Bonifacio Hospital, the Costa Rican oil refinery, the Atlantic National Railroads, the banana cardboard box factories--in short, the Atlantic region will be paralyzed starting at 0000 hours.

We contacted civil guard authorities and other labor officials and have been informed that [words indistinct] also have stopped their activities, so the situation has become complicated in regards to the strike.

At the (Imperio) ranch we have been informed that the railroad is blocked. Authorities are being asked to prevent this type of problem.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON BANANA WORKERS STRIKE

PLN Deputy's Report

PA221415 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] National Liberation Party [PLN] Deputy Armando Arrieta today termed the present situation in the country's southern zone as a state of siege following the 44-day-old strike called by the banana workers.

The legislator returned to the capital city following a tour of the area which he undertook along with five other deputies, where according to his report, a situation of repression, violence and chaos exists. Arrieta pointed out that the government and labor unions which are struggling for political power will be held responsible for future events in the region. He also said that the government should hold a dialogue with the labor leaders in order to prevent the strike from becoming the source of unforeseeable events. According to Deputy Arrieta, only 5 percent of the agricultural workers returned to their jobs after the government's intervention in the plantations of the Costa Rican Banana Company, which is a subsidiary of the U.S. United Brands Company.

The intervention was intended to put an end to the strike, which according to estimates has resulted in losses amounting to over $8 million. The government's control over labor relations and the company's production was imposed [words indistinct] at the same time that Costa Rican civil guards entered in action to allegedly guarantee the workers' right to work.

Opposition Deputy Arrieta stated that the government has unleashed a repressive action in response to the workers' attitude. They will not end the strike until the conflict which has only managed to infuriate them, is solved.

Some Strikers 'Cuban'

PA231302 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Three communist Cubans have been found among the refugees in Costa Rica. They were participating in the La Estrella Valley strike, and the immigration department is arranging for their deportation to Cuba.

The public security [words indistinct] Rodolfo Quiros Cedeno said that the authorities discovered the Cubans taking an aggressive stance among the striking workers. These Cubans are in our country as refugees. Since they are endangering national stability and because they are believed to be Fidel Castro's spies, they will be expelled.

23 Aug Summary

PA231743 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Beltran Meza report]

[Excerpts] This is an overall summary of the events that took place in the south today, the 43d day of the banana strike.

We talked with executives of the banana company, who said that they are pleased with the course the conflict has taken because the workers are slowly returning to their jobs. They said some 300 reported for work today, which they consider a success.

According to Mr Paniagua, a company executive, the document the company presented to the workers, which was signed by one of them, notes that they will not lose their rights if they return to their jobs and abide by the presidential decree of 14 August. Banana harvesting operations are expected to be resumed early next week. Spoiled bananas will also be cleaned up.

Meanwhile, agents of the criminal investigations directorate at noon today began a search which ended in the capture of the head of the group that seized the train at farm No 3 in Palmar Sur. She is Lidia Alvarez Sanabria, a 19-year-old student. Alvarez was on the farm where the locomotive and several cars were seized and two guards escorting it were taken hostage. The guards were later threatened with being burned in the car in which they were kept.

According to reports, many of the guards who were reinforcing the commands in the south have returned to the city in view of the possibility of a strike settlement. This morning, a detachment of (?over 100) guards left for the Atlantic region to retake some of the arms seized by the strikers. The rural guard detachment that was in (?Conalsur) has left for its headquarters in Guapiles, its commander, Maj Oscar Barrantes, reported. [passage indistinct]

It is reported that a meeting will be held Sunday at the (?Coto) farms to tell the workers to return to the farms and possibly settle the conflict between their union and the banana company.

ARMS SMUGGLING ON PANAMANIAN BORDER REPORTED

PA242312 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Beltran Meza report]

[Text] We are reporting from the southern region in connection with the pursuit operations by air and land forces that began this morning in the nation's extreme south. They are investigating a possible armed group that could be in Punta Burica on the border with Panama. There have been reports from there about arms in the home of an American. The reports state that many heavy weapons have been discovered.

One group left this morning by land and another left by air in a helicopter assigned to the Southern Command. The operation is under the command of Colonel Ulate and its mission is to liquidate any subversion that may arise and to halt any arms smuggling going on here in the southern region.

According to the report, these arms were unloaded in the southern region.

Here in the southern region, people are commenting on the visit to Coto by Deputy Mario de Bandas. Reports from the office of the commander state that De Bandas has asked the striking workers to continue striking for another 4 days. He said he is aware of their difficult financial situation, however, 4 days will be enough for their cause to win, Captain Rios, who also attended a meeting Mr De Bandas held with the workers, reported this. Captain Rios said Mr De Bandas had also told the workers that they would be receiving help from the Catholic Church.

The troops engaged in the Punta Burica operation will be returning this afternoon. We will have more reports on their activities when they return. Arms smuggling was also reported yesterday in Plantation 5 in El Palmar. It was reported the weapons were being passed from one rural vehicle to another. Officials of the criminal investigations office were dispatched immediately and began to track them down, but the vehicles disappeared among the banana plants. A vehicle similar to the ones reported has been detained, but there is no assurance it is the one in question. The case is being investigated.

Regarding the situation here, it was reported that 30 percent of the banana workers are already on the job. It has been announced that fruit cutting will begin on Tuesday. We have observed the workers on the job at the plantations. They are being protected by the civil guards, one for every two workers.

It has been announced that two ships will be arriving, one on Tuesday and one on Wednesday. They will bring fertilizer and load the cut fruit, possibly next week.

MEN ALLEGEDLY TRAINING NICARAGUAN INVASION FORCE ARRESTED

PA231319 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Judicial investigation officials arrested two Nicaraguans and a Costa Rican who allegedly have been training an army to invade Nicaragua. The men have been identified as Colonels Marcos, Chamorro and Murillo. Two revolvers and several rounds of ammunition of various calibers were taken from them.

These men are former members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] who deserted when they saw that the organization was leaning to the left. They said they had decided to form a group called the 11 November Movement.

It has not been ascertained if they have a training camp in the country but it was learned that they had a list of 200 persons who would allegedly join the movement.

EL SALVADOR

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON POWER WORKERS STRIKE

Power Workers Communique

PA221455 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1620 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Communique issued by Workers of Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission announcing strike; no date given--read by unidentified workers spokesman--live or recorded]

[Text] Communique to the working class and the people of El Salvador and the world:

In view of the company's intransigence, the workers of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission [CEL] have declared an indefinite strike to demand the following:

1. The reinstatement of the more than 30 dismissed workers and payment for the days they have not worked,
2. The transfer of workers who are under contract by appointment and who are working for technical services to individual work contracts,
3. The payment of wages withheld on the days of (?7), 25 and 26 July and (?7), 13, 14 and 15 August,
4. The payment of wages for the days on strike,
5. The completion of the analysis of job positions,
6. No reprisals against the workers who participate in the current conflict,
7. The release of the political prisoners, in this specific case, the companeros of the transport industry union who were arrested in July,
8. The distribution of work checks arbitrarily withheld from some workers.

We hope that the company will accept these requests. If it does not, we will be forced to take more serious measures which we hope we will not have to take. Therefore, we ask the exploited and oppressed people for their understanding and support of this just struggle. We issue an appeal to the popular organizations so they will be alert regarding any acts of repression against the CEL workers. CEL Executive Director Francisco Granadino, Deputy Executive Director Sandoval Guerra, Engineer Abraham Rodriguez and Administration Chief (Leoncel) Rodriguez will be responsible for any act of provocation which makes us carry out actions which cause chaos for all the Salvadoran people.

For work, unity and social justice.

[Signed] CEL Workers Union.

Duarte Address to Nation

PA221726 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Statement to the nation by Salvadoran Junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte--live]

[Text] Good evening, Salvadoran people. A few hours ago, leaders of the Union of Workers of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission [STECEL] without warning shut off the entire nation's power system, causing a series of very grave and serious problems. Factories had to shut down, the citizens are without electricity in their homes and there are grave problems in hospitals--all of this is a result of this unthinking action by the people of STECEL. But why are they doing this? What do they seek? It is obvious that a few days ago the Salvadoran people repudiated violence, but these persons have lost all sense and have launched themselves on a horrible campaign of terrorism. They are burning buses, killing people, tnreatening others, shutting off power so that there will be no water; in short, they are doing things that are simply increasing the repudiation of the Salvadoran people of this type of violent action. However, they do not want to understand this. They are committing a serious mistake because they are becoming more alienated from the Salvadoran people.

They believe that in this way they will erase the image which the people have given that they do not want violence. They eant to show the other countries of the world that they have sufficient power to control the country and to keep it terrorized. In short, they are using all the Marxist-Leninist tactics to disrupt the country. They no longer care about the social chnages. They no longer care about being vindicated. They no longer care about the lives of the workers, but simply want to create terrorism and, thus, achieve power in this way. But they also know that the people are not willing to continue with this process of violence and reject it. In view of this situation, the government of the republic is acting calmly. These persons have taken over all the energy plants in the country, which is illogical, illegal, and unconstitutional. But they do not care. Therefore, the government must think first of the people. And for this I have come tonight to tell the Salvadoran people to be calm, to have trust in the government.

We are taking all the necessary measures so that the country will be as calm as possible.

Therefore, dear listener, I ask you to help us, to participate, to contribute with your serenity so that this situation which these persons are trying to create will not come about. Therefore, we ask you not to despair, to trust your government, to remain calmly at home and rest tonight, to take a minute to think about the damage these persons are doing to the nation. By rejecting this action, people can contribute greatly to stopping this kind of thing from continuing.

Meanwhile, the cities are going to be protected by the armed forces. A system for protecting the cities is already in effect. There will be controls so that no problems will arise. The nation will be guarded and so will you, each one of you calmly at home, trusting and thinking that the government is vigilant and working for the security and the tranquillity of the people.

We will remain permanently on this radio network to keep you informed so you can closely follow the instructions we will be giving on radio. Your contribution is important for resolving this problem.

We want to tell the persons who have staged this action that in addition to gaining the rejection of the Salvadoran people, they are making another mistake because they are becoming further estranged from the people. They should reflect on this, because this action contributes in no way to social justice but simply creates unrest, terror and fear among the people, which in no way helps to achieve their objectives.

I ask these gentlemen to reflect, that it would not cost them anything to turn the power on so that everyone will be calm and thus, without pressure, continue the logical thing, which is dialogue, an exchange of impressions to find solutions to the problems. There is a way to solve everything; there is no need for threats. They do not need to be committing this type of thing because they will not achieve anything with the actions they have taken.

Therefore, I invite them to restore the power. We are here always ready to exchange opinions and to find dignified solutions, even for them, because we have no desire to create or generate problems for them. But it is important that they understand this. The Salvadoran people must know that the government will not permit a situation such as this to go on. It is logical that we are giving them the opportunity so that they can reflect, so that they will see that we are not acting rashly. We are acting calmly and serenely. We are appealing for production. We are asking them to reconsider, but this does not imply weakness because we will not permit the people to suffer, and the people know this. Therefore, Salvadoran people, be assured that we will take all the measures so that this problem may be solved as soon as possible.

Therefore, I will repeat for those who tuned in late to this broadcast: The members of the STECEL have gone on strike. They have gone on strike because they want to create a climate and to maintain a climate of violence in the country and that is why they are committing such horrible things, killing people in the streets, killing motorists, trying... [Duarte changes thought] They have burned many buses. Now they have shut off power and want to cut off the water and this is generating serious problems for the people. It is the people who suffer, it is the children of the hospitals who will die. These persons do not care if children die at the hospitals. If there are patients who cannot be operated on, if there are people who suffer, if there are old persons, persons out on the street afflicted, scared, just as long as they achieve their ends. They do not care about all this because what they seek is simply to maintain a climate of terror in the country. And the people know this and this is why the people reject them and they will continue to reject them because the people no not want any more violence, more killings, more bloodshed; the people want tranquillity.

That is why I have come to speak to tell the Salvadoran people to be calm, to stay quietly at home, and to remember always that the government institutions such as the Red Cross, the hospitals, the security corps are always ready to receive any call wherever any type of assistance is needed. In these emergency cases, there are always ways of helping those needing assistance.

Stay at home and help each other out in the districts, just as we did, do you remember, at the moment of the earthquake and during the time of war when we experienced similar circumstances. Therefore, the Salvadoran people are experienced in this sort of thing. They will not be scared, will not panic and will be calm. They will stay at home calmly and in the meantime, the government will protect the citizens. The army is going to patrol the streets, will have checkpoints; in short, it will take the necessary security measures so that there will be no problems in the country.

Therefore, have confidence and be assured that the government, in addition to appealing for prudence on the part of these unthinking and irresponsible persons to stop this sort of thing, is urging them to restore the power and stop committing these crazy things. At the same time, the government is telling them that it will enforce the law and protect the country and the citizens. This is the duty of the Salvadoran people, that is, the duty of the government in support of the Salvadoran people.

We will be transmitting information permanently and any report or anything that the Salvadoran people need. Remember the telephone numbers of the armed forces which have been given and the various assistance and security centers of the country so that we can take care of you in the best possible way. Good night and rest assured that your government is here to take care of the Salvadoran people.

Restoration of Power

PA222228 Paris AFP in Spanish 2147 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Aug (AFP)--Electric power was suddenly restored today throughout El Salvador, just 24 hours after it was cut off by the power workers union to demand the rehiring of 30 workers.

No official announcement of any agreement reached between the union and the electric power company has been released but life has returned to San Salvador, the people commented with satisfaction.

"This city is crazy," was the frequent comment heard today in different parts of the city, where 80,000 cars formed interminable traffic jams for lack of stoplights.

The complete absence of radio and television broadcasting, the lack of paramedics and the closing of industries for the lack of electric power helped to create a strange and difficult atmosphere in San Salvador. The workers went to the factories to wait for the return of electric power while economic losses ran into the millions, according to preliminary estimates.

Junta's Communique

PA230436 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2215 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Government communique to the Salvadoran people--read by announcer]

[Text] On Thursday 21 August the leaders of the Union of Workers of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission [STECEL], encouraged by the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM], cut off the supply of electricity to the whole country.

This was done with neither prior notice to the public nor to the service entities, and for the sole purpose of fulfilling a political objective. It was an act of revenge against the people by the aforementioned extremist organizations in response to the people's rejection of last week's labor strike.

This irresponsible action brought negative and tragic consequences in emergency wards and in urgent surgical operations which could not be carried out in clinics and hospitals. In addition, it also affected family economies, which experienced the loss of large amounts of foods which require refrigeration. There were problems in the mobilization of vehicles and people. People became uneasy and the activities of all productive sectors were paralyzed with consequent losses for the national economy.

In view of this situation, the revolutionary government adopted a cautious attitude in order to find a peaceful solution to the problem caused by the lack of electricity. It was announced over a radio network that the actions of the extremists and of those who orchestrated the electricity cutoff were affecting only the people, that it was a serious mistake and that as a result, the people would only repudiate them more.

Revolutionary government junta member Jose Napoleon Duarte himself urged the labor leaders over the aforementioned radio network to revise their attitude in favor of the people. The revolutionary government displayed at every moment a willingness for dialogue, and transmitted to the citizens a message of confidence so that prudence would overcome rashness, and good judgment would predominate over injustice. What is more, in view of the proposals made by the labor leaders, the government, at the request of the officials of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission [CEL], authorized these officials to negotiate with flexibility, always with the intention of finding a just, peaceful, reasonable and legal solution. The government's prudent attitude vis-a-vis the irresponsibility of those who organized the electricity cutoff unfortunately was not reciprocated by those leaders in its just dimensions.

In view of the petitions made by the labor leaders, the CEL took into account the fact that, in these negotiations, the parties involved must compromise to find a solution to problems posed, and accepted the reinstatement of the dismissed workers. Nevertheless, the petitioners adopted an intransigent attitude, made unacceptable impositions, and attempted to impose impossible conditions on the government and the people.

The revolutionary government reiterates that its duty is to defend the interests of the majority of Salvadorans and that the armed forces are obliged to guarantee public order and uphold constitutional rights.

Based on the foregoing statements, the revolutionary government has taken the pertinent measures to solve this problem which has deeply affected the people. These measures are geared toward the immediate restoration of electricity. On reporting this situation, the revolutionary government once again urges the population to remain calm and not to let themselves be surprised by baseless speculations and rumors. To this end, the government and armed forces' information offices will make known the different aspects of the situation. Finally, the citizens are urged to have faith and trust in the revolutionary government and its armed forces which are upholding the unyielding purpose of guaranteeing the people's safety and not allowing the extremist groups to continue their attempted revenge against the people through criminal acts and increased violence and terrorism.

San Salvador, 22 August 1980.

Morales Ehrlich Speech

PA230158 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2252 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Speech to the nation by junta member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, from his office--live]

[Text] Good afternoon. I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to explain to the Salvadoran people the latest developments in the power workers strike and to perhaps set the guidelines that we should follow to overcome these crises.

I think all of you are aware that we cannot continue to tolerate this sort of unilateral action in the country, in which one group wants to impose whatever it feels like. To the contrary, we must all respect the rules of the game which allow us to participate, exert influence, or make our presence felt.

Regarding the strike, I would like to tell all Salvadorans that it truly took us by surprise. Late yesterday morning the Union of Workers of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission (STECEL) announced that it was going to cut off the supply of electricity at 1500 and made a number of demands. In reality, there was no reason for it not to have given us more time for reflection.

STECEL was demanding the reinstatement of several workers and payment for all the days they had been on strike. These workers had been fired because they went on strike, did not show up for work for 3 days, and so forth. STECEL wanted all of these workers to be paid, made other demands regarding labor issues and made political statements, such as one on the violation of human rights and so forth. Then electrical power was cut off. After learning of this, the first thing the junta did was appeal to STECEL and ask it to please turn the power back on, because we thought it was absurd and irrational to immediately cut power off, inflicting damage on an entire people. This was no longer related to labor problems; it was an imposition because their entire petition implied not enforcing law Decree No 296 against those who went on strike or who participated in violent actions during the 3 days of the abortive strike.

We told STECEL that the best thing it could do is turn the power back on, because poor people especially would be affected. When there is no power there is no water, food spoils, and many activities come to a standstill. There are great losses, and work comes to a halt. We are all aware of the discomforts and problems caused by the lack of electricity.

[Word indistinct] the STECEL members were unmoved, bold, and even insolent. They said that they were not going to turn the power back on, and that if the workers were not reinstated power would be suspended indefinitely.

Such being the state of things, the officials of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission [CEL] on their own initiative, as they told us, to keep the people from suffering the consequences of the strike, agreed to negotiate. First, they reviewed the cases of those who had been fired so that the power would be turned back on. STECEL would not accept this. After that CEL offered to reinstate the fired workers to try to get them to turn the power back on so that the Salvadoran people could stop suffering the consequences of their strike. When it finally agreed to a meeting, at 0800 today, STECEL came out and said that it no longer wanted the reinstatement of the workers, that to even discuss this, it was demanding a number of political actions by the government. It wanted us to fully guarantee that no action would be taken against it. It wanted the CEL to issue a statement denying engineer Duarte's words last night. In short, it made a purely political proposal and refused to even negotiate the reinstatement of the workers. Since the original demand was reinstatement, the CEL, for the sake of the public's welfare, agreed to it. Then STECEL decided not to accept and presented another set of pretexts and demands. This truly revealed the contempt STECEL has for the Salvadoran people.

I want all Salvadorans to understand this clearly: When someone cuts the power off and does not care what might happen to a country, he is truly demonstrating contempt for the most sacred values of that country and its people. Additionally, we, as members of the government junta, first exhausted all means of conciliation, all peaceful means, so that this could be solved without further problems, because other means sometimes bring violence and bloodshed and we truly do not want this to continue happening in our country.

I would also like to say that the attitude of the people last night was one of understanding. They stayed home all night. The city was extremely calm and there were no problems. This morning everyone went to their jobs and life began to take its normal course. This revealed the people's understanding of the problem and their desire for a prompt and peaceful solution to this state of affairs.

Therefore, in view of the intransigence of the STECEL representatives, their contempt toward the people and the fact that we could not even negotiate because of their arrogance, brashness, and desire to profit politically abroad, the revolutionary junta decided to militarily occupy all of the power centrals in the country.

This is how the decision was made and at 1145 today it began to be implemented. In a few minutes we were in control of all the electricity centrals in the country, and I would like to tell the people that there was no violence, no one was killed or injured, and one could see that the majority of workers had been compelled to strike through psychological pressure and even threats by some union leaders. The majority of workers have resumed their tasks and work has now returned to normal.

I would like to ask all Salvadorans--just like engineer Duarte asked them last night to have confidence in his government and told them that we were going to try to solve the problem--now that electrical power has been restored to continue to maintain this same confidence [in the government].

I know that, of those who are listening to me, since there are different trends of thought, some would not have wanted us to intervene militarily, but there are others who will be criticizing us for having waited too long to do so. We would like to tell all Salvadorans: It is true that we have been suffering without electrical power for close to 20 hours, but we wanted mainly to avoid bloodshed and to give the STECEL people time to think things over. We truly wanted to resolve this problem in the best possible manner.

Since they did not even want to think things over or give up any of their demands, we were compelled to act and to occupy the installations. All of the necessary precautions were taken so that not even one drop of blood would be shed, and up until now, according to all the reports we have received, there was no violence or death. Things were carried out in the best possible fashion, many workers immediately returned to their tasks, power is already being restored to the entire country, and we hope that be sometime this afternoon the situation throughout the nation will be back to normal.

I would like to seize this opportunity to tell all good CEL workers to trust us and to continue working, and to say that we are going to take steps to punish those who have caused this damage. It is not fair for any one person or group of leaders to want to take over and do as they please.

We know, and would like to tell the Salvadoran people, that these are not isolated actions. These people probably had prepared another plan. It is quite probable that some other labor union that supports the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses and promoted the national strike did not want to lose this opportunity to unleash more strikes and more violence throughout the country.

But, thank God, last night I had to appeal to the Salvadoran people to ask them to remain serene. I was sure that the people would respond very well because of our past experiences. You may remember that last night I said that during the war and during the earthquake we had also had similar moments of crisis and the people had responded very well. Well, last night, the people responded marvelously. Our reports from the military posts and from the military patrol groups that circulated through the cities are encouraging because people stayed peacefully at home and there were no crimes or problems. Thus, the people helped, cooperated and participated in the struggle against these counter-revolutionary and subversive gentlemen.

These gentlemen did not want to accept the possibility that a dialogue might be held to resolve the problem. These gentlemen wanted to oust the government. They wanted to create panic, to create terror. But when the people did not respond last night either, they became even more furious and sought to carry out terrorist activities. They wanted to blow up the radio stations; they wanted to carry out activities to destroy the plants. This is why at a given point the STECEL leader himself said on radio: This is going to explode like a bomb and it will destroy everything. In other words, they were determined, without caring about the good of the people or the harm that they would cause to people.

As Antonio Morales has already said, we even tried to hold a dialogue. We discussed things serenely. We instructed the representatives of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission to hold dialogues with them in an effort to find a logic and sensible solution. We asked them to reflect. Last night I myself asked them to reflect. But these gentlemen did not understand. They do not understand what is happening. They are out of their senses. And they are merely thinking about violence and death without reflecting on the harm that they are causing the people, which is why the people repudiate and reject them. This is why, in order to protect the people, the revolutionary government junta instructed the armed forces to take over all the electrical energy control centers--the dams, the stations and the substations. A plan was drawn up which the armed forces have faithfully followed. This plan indicated what was to be done, even though it was feared and presumed that these gentlemen were armed, had electrified all the fences and could kill people with the thousands of volts they had transferred to the fences. The armed forces, nevertheless, acted very sensibly, and very carefully carried out the operation seizing each and every one of the installations. I feel immensely pleased to tell you that not a single person died in the course of this operation. I want to repeat this becuase this is very important. Not a single person died in the course of the operation carried out by the armed forces to evict these subversive gentlemen; and this is very important. You Salvadorans can see how both the government and the armed forces are daily gaining greater control over the actions being carried out. You have witnessed three or four operations--Monsignor Romero's funeral, Labor Day, the previous strike and this strike--that show how the armed forces are carrying out this process of democratization. This process aimed at making the armed forces the instrument of the Salvadoran people's fundamental protection.

In the name of the revolutionary government junta and, I am sure, in the name of the entire Salvadoran people, I cast my joyful vote because this operation has concluded without problems. I congratulate the armed forces as well as all the secotrs which one way or another have fulfilled their duty.

Of course, the reason I am addressing you today is to further congratulate the Salvadoran people, because through these actions they are defining their own destiny. Everyone want to work today and that is the way I like it. We must all go to work; we must go out on the street. We must show that we are no longer fearful, that we are no longer afraid, that we are going to work and that we are going to produce, that we do not want violence. That is what we have to do and that is what the people have done. That is why I am very satisfied and very happy that there is a point of convergence between what you, dear listener, think and what the government thinks, between what you want the government to do and what the government is doing. Because we are exclusively at your service.

So let all of us Salvadorans, participating together, let us defeat the terrorist plan that these subversive gentlemen of the GDR have established. Let all of us Salvadorans show that we do not want violence. Let us show that we want pacification and let us head for democratization in order to stabilize the social changes. The justice and the freedom that represent the fundamental aspirations of the Salvadoran people. Tnanks to all of you. I congratulate you. Let us all move ahead, for we will win battle after battle every day. Finally, all those sectors will realize that they are mistaken. Without hatred or fear we will then open our doors so they too can participate in this democratic process. Good evening, congratulations and thank you very much.

Some Workers Still on Strike

PA232235 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1752 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 23 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--According to reports reaching ACAN-EFE this morning, there are still some areas in the country where power workers are on strike. However, the remaining power cuts are not due to this but to damage to the transmission systems from dynamite attacks in the past 15 days.

This morning at least six San Salvador stores were damaged by bombs. No underground leftist or rightist group has assumed responsibility for the bomb attacks, which have caused only material damage so far.

San Salvador is tense although apparent calm was restored following the resumption of electric services. The government has not revealed the number of casualties suffered by its troops.

GUATEMALA

HEAD OF SECRET POLICE RESIGNS; NEW CHIEF NAMED

PA240435 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1818 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The police department today reported that Col Manuel de Jesus Valiente Tellez, head of the Guatemalan Secret Police, has resigned.

In Guatemala the Secret Police is one of the main security forces. It is in charge of investigating crimes throughout the country.

Valiente Tellez said he resigned in order to head a private detective agency.

The police department said Col Pedro Garcia Arredondo has been appointed new chief of the secret police. Garcia was formerly head of Command 6, another security branch of the Guatemalan police.

HONDURAS

ARMED FORCES ANNOUNCE COMMAND, ADVISER CHANGES

PA221653 Paris AFP in Spanish 1451 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--It was reported here today that the Honduran Armed Forces last night decided to reorganize their command cadres at the directive level of their combat units.

It was also reported that other important appointments were made in the armed forces.

Col Amilcar Zelaya Rodriguez, former police chief and former triumvirate member; Col Domingo Alvarez Cruz, former air force chief and former triumvirate member; and Col Jose Matias Hernandez, former navy chief were appointed advisers of the armed forces headquarters under the command of provisional President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia.

Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez was appointed commander of the public security force (police).

The navy is now under the command of Col Ruben Humberto Montoya and Col Walter Lopez Reyes is commander of the air force.

Col Efrain Gonzalez was appointed director of the Command and Staff School.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA: JUNTA WILL STAY IN OFFICE UNTIL 1985

PA240048 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2302 GMT 23 Aug 80

[FSLN official proclamation on elections, read by Defense Minister Humberto Ortega at literacy victory rally at 19 July Plaza in Managua--live]

[Text] Official proclamation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate on the electoral process under the Sandinist revolution. To all people of Nicaragua and friendly nations of the world:

1. To the Sandinist Front, democracy is not measured only in the political field or reduced only to the people's participation in elections. Democracy does not consist merely of elections; it is something more--much more. To a revolutionary, to a Sandinist, it means the people's participation in political, economic, social and cultural affairs. The more a people participates in these fields, the more it will be democratic. [applause]

We must say once and for all that democracy does not begin or end with elections. It is a myth to try to reduce democracy to this condition. Democracy begins in the economic field when social differences begin to weaken, when the workers and peasants improve their standards of living. Here is where true democracy begins, and not before. [applause]

Once these objectives have been achieved, the scope of action is expanded to other fields so that the people influence the government and determine who shall be the government, regardless of who may like it or not. However, within a more advanced stage, democracy means worker participation in the management of factories, ranches, cooperatives and cultural centers. [applause]

In short, democracy means participation by the masses in all aspects of social life. We say this to define the principles which the FSLN understands as democracy. Nevertheless the FSLN accepts constructive criticism as the only positive criticism. Disagreements and pluralism shall continue to be essential within the Sandinist democracy, but it states that the only criticism which must be heeded is criticism made by the workers because they are the most unselfish, truly sincere and revolutionary. [applause]

2. The FSLN National Directorate reaffirms to the people of Nicaragua and the world that the revolutionary process existing in this country will not retreat and will continue its march to the end. There must not be the least doubt that a revolution exists in Nicaragua, and this was why the FSLN, at the head of the people, seized power on 19 July 1979 after 18 years of struggle and at a cost of over 100,000 lives.

3. This was the responsibility we assumed when we led the liberation war, and it led us to analyze the specific reality of our country.

This was how we realized the state of backwardness and economic, social and moral destruction which the triumphant revolution would find.

For these reasons we said that after the victory we would begin a national reconstruction process as the first great step of the peoples Sandinist revolution.

4. Once in power, I repeat, once in power, the Sandinist Front as the authentic vanguard and as the leader of the Nicaraguan people installed a government junta to organize and head the government's efforts, based on the work of the people, to carry out national reconstruction.

5. A year after the revolution, we can say responsibly that the underdevelopment and the economic, social and moral destruction in the country is so great and extended that we cannot expect the country to be rebuilt before 1985. Therefore the FSLN National Directorate has decided that the government junta will have to continue in power until 1985. [applause, chanting]

Do we agree that they should stay until 1985? [shouts: "Yes!"] This is democracy. This is elections. This is the popular vote. [applause] Let us raise our hands, those of us who are in agreement. [chants]

6. Therefore I repeat, our working people, our workers and peasants, our youths and women, our patriotic professionals and businessmen dedicated to the national reconstruction should prepare to vote on the government program in 1985 and the best men in the country who shall assume the government to continue promoting the task of our revolution. [applause]

7. The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in order to insure that this conquest of the people of Sandino is fulfilled, should begin the electoral process in January 1984 through which Nicaraguans shall decide the government which will continue building the new Nicaragua that Sandino, Rigoberto Lopez and Carlos Fonseca dreamed of. [applause, chants]

Free fatherland or death! Sandino yesterday, Sandino today, Sandino forever! FSLN National Directorate.

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES; ORTEGA, CARAZO SPEAK

PA221950 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] A few minutes ago, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo arrived in Nicaragua. He is accompanied by his wife, ministers and special guests. The Costa Rican president will attend the great event tomorrow to declare Nicaragua free of illiteracy. Here is a report from the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport. We will first hear the welcoming speech by Commander Daniel Ortega and then the reply by Companero Rodrigo Carazo.

[Begin Ortega recording] Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo: Once again the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican peoples reaffirm their eternal ties of friendship and solidarity. For those who have dreamed of dividing our people, and those who have dedicated themselves to sowing discord between us this is one more proof of the good relations between the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Governments and peoples.

At this time when we are about to celebrate the great victory won by that literacy army comprised of students and workers, we are happy to have President Carazo in our country. On behalf of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the National Reconstruction Government junta and of all the Nicaraguan people, we welcome Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo and his distinguished party. Thank you very much. [end recording]

[Begin Carazo recording] ... thank the members of the national reconstruction government junta and the government officials, expressing to them the deep feelings of friendship and extending to the Nicaraguan people cordial greetings. We are here to celebrate a victory which is also the victory of all the Latin Americans. We are here to celebrate the victory of a literacy campaign carried out by a people who were determined to make a supreme effort to make up for lost time. We are here with the hope that the permament friendship between Costa Rica and Nicaragua will also result in the permanent [word indistinct] of freedom, democracy, human solidarity and social justice. On arriving on Nicaraguan soil, I feel proud to be a Central American. In conveying a message to you of Costa Rican solidarity and cordiality, I am sure that I am expressing the feelings of my people and that we (?all agree) on the permanent friendship that should make us strong in the present and secure in our future.

I wish to express my best wishes to the Nicaraguan people and government. I wish to express cordial greeings to all the representatives of friendly countries who have come here to welcome me. I want to ask them, as witnesses of a Nicaraguan rebirth, to tell the entire world that all Latin Americans, particularly the Central Americans, feel proud because the literacy campaign has been the first great battle won in Nicaragua's reconstruction. Thank you very much [end recording]

GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE ANNOUNCED IN GUATEMALA

PA221824 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] A Nicaraguan government-in-exile has been formed. In a recent statement, Francisco Urcuyo Maliano announced that the Nicaraguan government-in-exile has been formed and that he is heading it in his capacity as president appointed by his country's congress. Urcuyo was the president for 36 hours after Gen Anastasio Somoza resigned. However, Urcuyo also left Managua for Guatemala because of the Sandinist advance.

It has been reported that the government-in-exile will visit several South American countries to outline the current situation in Nicaragua and to ask for the necessary support to establish itself on Nicaraguan soil. It was also indicated that the government will have a mobile seat somewhere but will not compromise any country, especially Guatemala, which granted diplomatic asylum to its members following last year's events.

SPEECHES MADE AT CLOSING OF ILLITERACY CRUSADE

Royo Address

PA231423 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Thousands of fists were held high this afternoon at the Espana Sports Stadium as Managua Department Territory was declared free from illiteracy. This place is being purified by the presence of the Nicaraguan workers, Revolution Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra said in referring to a meeting held here by certain enemies of the Sandinist peoples revolution.

Let us listen to Ortega Saavedra's as well as Panamanian President Aristides Royo's speeches at this event:

[Begin recording] [Ortega Saavedra] For this reason when we were greeting President Royo this morning, the first thing that came to my mind was the action in which we took over the national palace.

We told him at the airport: Today, 22 August, we are proud to receive you President Royo because on 22 August, the National Palace action served to strengthen the solidarity of the people and Government of Panama with the people and Government of Nicaragua. [applause]

A few months ago a meeting was held here by the enemies and [word indistinct] of the literacy campaign, those who never cared if the peasants [word indistinct] and read. They met here to slander the revolution and [word indistinct] this place is being purified today by the presence of the Nicaraguan people and your presence, literacy workers. [applause]

In the name of our national directorate and the government junta I want to leave you with President Aristides Royo, honorable representative of the people of Panama: [applause, slogans, cheers]

[Royo] Gentlemen, members of the Nicaraguan Government junta and of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, ladies and gentlemens, Nicaraguan students, workers and peasants:

When we have to return to Panama tonight and I am asked how I found Nicaragua, I will reply that I found Nicaragua at war. And when I am asked what kind of war am I talking about and what kind of weapons I saw, I will say that I saw 28 weapons of various calibers which are the 28 letters of the alphabet and a tremendous war against illiteracy in this country. [applause]

The truth is that it is a war because the way you are implementing it has [words indistinct] and just as you have a Sandinist National Liberation Army, which is responsible for the defense and the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution, you have a literacy peoples army, the EPA, [applause, slogans] and on the other hand you have, also at war against illiteracy, the workers literacy militias [applause, slogans]. With the kind of lesson that the Nicaraguan youth, the ruling youth, and the people, who are working and carrying out the literacy campaign are teaching, with that kind of lesson, I repeat, never let anyone from abroad come here to teach you or tell you what to do. Do not allow this Nicaraguans. [applause, slogans]

I would like to tell you why I am saying this to you: Because a little bit of concern has been expressed in the press about [words indistinct] and why this odious campaign is being carried out against Nicaragua. I want to tell you the following: If the Sandinist government would have been [word indistinct] if this government had not joined the non-aligned movement, this bad press would also have criticized the Nicaraguan Government junta and if the junta had sent a congratulatory message to the coupist Bolivian Government, this bad press would also have sent a congratulatory message to the [words indistinct]. [applause] [end recording]

Costa Rican President's Speech

PA232344 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2133 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Speech by Costa Rican President Carazo at literacy victory rally at 19 July plaza in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] I thank the Costa Ricans who participated in this crusade because they brought the warmth of brothers, of teachers and of the Costa Rican people to the brotherly people of Nicaragua. [applause]

I have only one credential that allows me to bring a message from the Costa Rican people, the credential granted by the human rights spirit which says that a man can represent and have authority within a people if that people appointed him in open and free elections.

Costa Rica has profited from the teaching of history that the people's will is expressed at the electoral polls. [applause] Costa Rica is the brotherly country which speaks with the frankness of history and which extends its open and sincere hand because it knows that it has a common future with its neighbors and no one can scare Costa Rica with offenses or threats, and the tyrant Somoza had clear proof that Costa Rica is the sister of the Nicaraguan people. [applause]

Nicaraguans, the future belongs to those who strive. The will to struggle comes from enthusiasm, but it is created with the permanent spirit of work.

I also offer you the eternal friendship of my people, a people who, together with the Nicaraguan people, fought valiantly a century ago and who also fought valiantly a year ago. I pay homage to you as a free nation and invite you to live always as a permanently free people, able to seek, with your permanent will, the path of freedom, democracy, justice and peace. Thank you. [Chants: "We Don't Want Elections"]

Ortega Saavedra Speech

PA241247 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2154 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Speech by Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra at Literacy victory rally at 19 July Plaza in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] Brothers of the National Directorate of our historic vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]; companeros of our junta of the Government of National Resconstruction; companeros of the Sandinist Front National Secretariat; brothers of our government and revolutionary power; companero president of the sister country of Costa Rica, Rodrigo Carazo; Companero Monsignor Sergio Mendez Arceo, Mexican brother and Bishop of Cuernavaca; Companero deputies:

Many of you went to the mountains, towns, rural areas and poor areas. You went as children and returned as youths, because in your meeting with our historic reality you have truly become men. You not only taught the alphabet to our people, but you also learned from them the meaning of exploitation and oppression and you, with this great campaign, have strengthened the anti-imperialist, classist and peoples spirit of this revolution because you have realized how terrible all exploitation and repression can be for our poor Latin American peoples.

Besides the great victory represented by the end of the abysmal ignorance imposed by the exploiters and the oppressors, we must also strengthen your victory. You have strengthened your rebel and revolutionary youth. What happens now? To the extent that this revolution has been advancing and winning battles like this one, in which the Nicaraguan youth showed its revolutionary spirit, to the extent that our working classes, with its vanguard, the Sandinist Front, still continues advancing this process--to this extent the counterrevolution and reactionaries will attack us.

We must warn you that the counterrevolution will be here, battling our process to the extent that this process continues to be revolutionary. This means that we must be always ready to confront the counterrevolution and crush it at any moment, because this revolution, because of its condition and its people, will not cease to expand the process.

This means, however, that our people's revolutionary determination faces a grave danger, a great one. But we would rather follow the path of sacrifice and dignity, emerging from ignorance and making our revolution, rather than accepting the materialism of those who bow to their reactionary and imperialist masters. Our people do not want materialism and neither does our revolution. [applause]

It is true that the campaigns waged by imperialism against our people scare some people. But you are not afraid, are you? [shouts: "No"] Who is afraid then? Those who hesitate and pessimists. Those are the ones scared by counterrevolutionary and reactionary campaigns.

The famous $75 million that the Yankees have used to pressure us have scared some people, but not us. We want to note that imperialism uses not only economic pressure to impose their conditions on revolutionary governments and peoples; they also use political threats. We should use this forum to note the seriousness of the threats by some reactionary sectors within the U.S. Government, like a so-called Reagan, who promotes imperialism, armaments and fascism to try to halt the advance of peoples who suffer exploitation and oppression. They also use other maneuvers such as press campaigns to discredit our revolution and confuse sectors in progressive regimes who help us so that they will not help us any more.

What do the imperialists reactionary sectors of the U.S. Government use to wage their campaigns? They must have a social base. What is the Yankees' social base? You know very well--it is Somozism, Somozism in exile and the counterrevolution, the reactionaries and the traitorous bourgeoisie still in our country. These are the allies of imperialism, the ones who want to turn back the wheel of history and return to conditions of exploitation, repression, shame and slavery. [applause].

We see this here every day. What do the domestic reactionaries do? What do the unpatriotic businessmen do? What do the unpatriotic farmers do? They decapitalize their firms, promote armed counterrevolutionary groups, those cowardly groups murdered seven literacy workers. These cowards attack our agrarian reform officials. These criminals and cowards harass us constantly and are sponsored by reactionaries abroad and at home.

What other things do these reactionaries, who are your enemies do? They are against you, the people and our revolutionary process.

They are very active in what is known as political and ideological diversionism to confuse our people, business sectors, honest businessmen and responsible clergy who are with the revolution. They are trying to destabilize the process. Why do they want to create anarchy in the country? It is to justify an armed aggression from abroad, an armed aggression supported by imperialism, if our country suffers from the anarchy promoted by domestic counterrevolutionaries. All these maneuvers are linked.

When the traitorous bourgeoisie creates expectations and confuses some sectors of our people, they are participating in maneuvers by imperialists, who pretend to introduce their interventionist forces through any crevice to crush this revolution--a true revolution which will never be to the liking of imperialists. [applause]

What must we, who are harassed by counterrevolution, do? Should we say now that we are not anti-imperialists so that the imperialists lend us the $75 million tomorrow and so that they will not continue promoting the counterrevolution?

We are going to continue being anti-imperialists. [applause] Are we going to deny the democratic and popular nature of this revolution so those who disagree with our country can be happy and will give us a job in their factories as charity? [people answer: "No"] Then this revolution must continue being democratic and popular. [chanting] Are we going to deny our deeply internationalist and Sandinist. [applause] The revolutionary essence of our process, even if it is not to the liking of those against us, will continue to fundamentally benefit our humble people, our workers and peasants whom you taught to read and write. They are the classes which are neglected, exploited and oppressed by Somozism, imperialism and the liberal and conservative oligarchy. [applause] [people chant: "We Don't Want Elections"]

We also want to announce that we will form a large brigade of militiamen from the Sandinist peoples' militia throughout the country. This brigade will be called the Commander Ezequiel Brigade in honor of this hero who died in an automobile accident. He was a hero of the Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front. This brigade, which will bear the name of Commander Alvaro Miguel Mendez [as heard], will go to the mountains in the northern part of the country where most of the crimes have occurred. It will be commanded by the chief of the national militia, Commander Eden Pastora Gomez. [applause]

We are not vengeful men. We are just. We are going to hunt down these criminals to bring them before the people's justice. [applause] We also want to say that we shall continue strengthening positions at the Latin American level to oppose bloody interventions against our peoples.

We shall continue being anti-interventionists. We shall continue defending progressive and democratic processes in Latin America. We shall continue supporting active struggles, not merely wars of pamphlets, for human rights so that our working people will not keep being massacred as they are being massacred in some of our sister countries. We shall also continue striving against armamentism and for world peace. We shall continue supporting a new economic order to benefit poor undeveloped peoples. We shall continue striving so that small countries understand each other better and unite against those who would exploit us and against the great transnationals which want to continue exploiting us as they have always done.

In the international sphere, we shall also continue to fly the flag of international democratic dignity. We want to say, even though reactionaries may not like it, that we shall continue to show total solidarity with the Salvadoran people, [applause] with this heroic people which is being massacred in the streets by a junta which calls itself democratic and Christian.

We shall continue condemning the Bolivian gorillas. We shall continue condemning gorilla Pinochet in Chile. We shall continue showing solidarity with the heroic people of Tupac Amaru, the heroic people of Uruguay and Paraguay and with our brothers in Guatemala and in El Salvador. Only the armed strength of the people can put an end to the regimes' careers in crime. This was learned by our people. In order to halt these aggressors, whom some (defend), more must be done than just painting protests on the walls. They must be taken before the firing squad. [applause]

We also want to say, and this must be heard here well, that this revolution is deep and is seriously threatened because it is [word indistinct]. Yes, in El Salvador, that brother country, there is a crisis and some press sectors, having sold themselves to the reactionaries, say that we, the Nicaraguans, are responsible because we are sending Soviet weapons and even tanks to El Salvador.

Why then do they do this? Don't they realize that the Salvadoran people are sufficiently courageous to crush their tyrants? If the Salvadoran people triumph, it will not be because of the weapons they have but because of their morale and determination to win. [applause]

But why do they say this? They say this to justify an armed intervention against the Salvadoran people and, as of now, we tell them that we shall be the first ones to repudiate these maneuvers.

We shall be the first to show solidarity with the Salvadoran people in their struggle against intervention, which is the only thing that can delay the assured victory, sooner or later, of the heroic, revolutionary, democratic and popular Salvadoran process. [applause]

We are sure that the Costa Rican people continue to be anti-interventionist and that they will be on the side of our Central American brothers in the struggle against danger and against invasion itself.

Sandino said that Central America must unite against the invader instead of supporting governments that make alliances with foreigners. We are sure that the democratic and progressive peoples of this continent will not make alliances with imperialism. On the contrary, they have already made alliances with the revolution. [applause]

With their positions, those peoples deal blows at imperialism every day. Peoples like those of Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica, Grenada, Cuba, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador and the other Andean Pact countries, who no longer want to continue being, or accepting the role of, mere challengers of their imperialist masters and of the exploitative transnationals. Those peoples are on the side of those currently suffering under exploitation and oppression.

Today we are faced with economic hardships. We must not think that we will soon obtain the material fruits of the sweat of our working class. The economic program for 1981 is basically aimed at consolidating the bases of this revolution, at uniting the entire nation around these bases and at expanding the difficult war, the difficult crusade and the difficult battles for national reconstruction. The program is also aimed at defeating backwardness and underdevelopment. This war is going to be very difficult because we have a lot of underdevelopment. Despite its difficulties, our program for 1981 fundamentally seeks to satisfy the basic needs of Sandino's working people, a people who, through their effort and sweat, are guaranteeing a future society of great material wealth.

Our economic process, contemplated in the 1981 plan, will permit the struggle that will enable us to gradually break away from the dependence to which imperialists have traditionally subjected us. Devotion, sacrifice and modesty in the hard march toward reconstruction is what our revolution demands from our youths and our people. We must struggle against waste; we must struggle against the consumerism to which we had been accustomed by the previous consumer society. We must intensify our vigilance over production and administration, and over economic and government activities. We must improve our organization, our efficiency, discipline, control and planning in order to achieve a higher degree of productivity from our creative efforts.

CASTRO PRESIDES OVER CUBAN WOMEN'S FEDERATION MEETING

PA250141 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Fidel Castro, presided over the central ceremony held in Havana on Saturday, on the 20th anniversary of the creation of the Federation of Cuban Women.

During the ceremony Vilma Espin, president of the federation and member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, said that its members have the same spirit shown in 23 August 1960 and will continue to uphold and defend our principles.

Provincial FMC Anniversary Activities

FL221029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Activities and tasks continue in salute to the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] which will be celebrated tomorrow.

FMC President Vilma Espin and Provincial First Party Secretary Miguel Cano Blanco, both members of the Central Committee, chaired the ceremony in Holguin to mark the FMC anniversary. Some 12,000 Holguin FMC members and the most outstanding members from the other municipalities in the province, attended the ceremony at the (Fernando Dedieu Bunuel) Atheneum.

The province's main ceremony in Guantanamo was held last night. It was attended by thousands of FMC members and was chaired by Alfonso Hodge, member of the party Central Committee and its first secretary in the province. (Nieves Alemany), secretary general of the Guantanamo FMC, said that there is no task, regardless of its difficulty, whether in the political, economic or social sphere, where the firm and enthusiastic attitude of the Cuban woman is absent.

The FMC anniversary celebration in Las Tunas Province was the occasion to urge the people to strive to win the distinction for the province of hosting the 26 July festivities.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES UN VOTE, PUERTO RICO

PA221402 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Interview with Ricardo Alarcon de Quezada, Cuban deputy foreign minister, on 21 August in Havana--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Alarcon, what's your opinion concerning the importance of the resolution approved by UN Decolonization Committee?

[Answer] I think it is a very important resolution for several reasons: first, for the things it stands for; second, for the support it received and third, for the occasion on which it was approved.

Regarding the contents of the resolution, it clearly reiterates the right of Puerto Ricans to achieve their independence and categorically states the obligation of the United States to transfer all powers to the Puerto Rican people. It also demands that the United States submit as soon as possible a plan for the decolonization of Puerto Rico according to Resolution 1514 of the UN General Assembly, which since 1960 has demanded all imperialist powers to take immediate measures to restore all rights to colonized countries so that they can have full independence.

The resolution also establishes that any other measure which attempts to modify the status of Puerto Rico without the consent of its people is unacceptable.

Therefore, the resolution is a direct and effective blow to the annexationist plans and maneuvers of U.S. imperialism and of those sectors which currently are in charge of the colonial government in Puerto Rico. The resolution was approved last Wednesday by the UN Decolonization Committee and it would [be] illegal, illicit and inadmissible to disregard it in any way; as would be the case, for example, if the plebiscite which Romero Barcelo, Puerto Rico's colonial governor, has announced for next year--assuming that he is reelected in the next colonial elections--were to be disregarded.

The resolution also represents an opposition to the annexationist intentions expressed in the U.S. Republican Party platform, to Mr Reagan's positions and to all maneuvers that these people might try to carry out in the future and which already have been condemned by the United Nations.

This resolution is of great significance for the Puerto Rican people because they have the assured international solidarity which is necessary in the event of an annexationist attempt in the immediate future. It is also worth mentioning that the committee, which has been examining the case of Puerto Rico since 1972, has been more clearly defining every year its points concerning the measures to be taken to decolonize Puerto Rico. It has also been more categorical in demanding that the United States accept the UN's anticolonialist policy. In addition, the resolution has been receiving more support. In other words, far from diminishing the support in favor of Puerto Rico's independentist struggle, as the international arguments become stronger, this support has increased and this year it has been more definite.

This, of course, has been the result of the changes which have been taking place in the world among progressive people and of the increase in the people's support in Latin America for Puerto Rico's independence struggle. All this makes governments, members of the United Nations and of the Decolonization Committee take the people's feelings into more consideration and to take positions which are more consistent with the situation. This resolution, also clearly condemns U.S. naval activities on the island of Vieques, where it has been carrying out provocations affecting the lives of Puerto Ricans who live on the island. There are some Latin American regimes which have been collaborating with the Yankees in these activities. The resolution also condemns all U.S. military activities in Puerto Rico and the repression unleashed by U.S. authorities against Puerto Rican patriots. It also demands that the United States accept a UN mission to investigate the situation on the island.

[Question] Alarcon, you also said that the time when this UN resolution was approved was important. Why?

[Answer] Because the resolution was being discussed during the pre-election period in the United States. The United States exerts strong pressure to prevent the adoption of decisions contrary to its interests. This pressure generally makes people avoid confrontations or make decisions clearly antagonistic to the United States. However, this factor evidently did not change things because the resolution which was more definite than previous ones was approved by more votes than before.

The resolution has been approved before the U.S. elections and before knowing who the next president will be. As everyone knows, there is the possibility that a highly reactionary element like Reagan and the members of the republican party, which, among other things, seeks the annexation of Puerto Rico, can be elected president of the United States. By approving the resolution now, a restraint, a wall is being set up, against the colonialist and annexationist purposes that the United States could try to carry out after the elections. The Puerto Rican patriots now have in their hands an additional instrument to be used in their struggle for independence and to prevent the annexationist objectives of imperialism.

COOPERATION TALKS OPEN WITH LIBYAN DELEGATION

FL212220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Levi Farah Balmaseda, Cuban Government minister in charge of construction overseas, has received at the Union of Caribbean Construction Enterprises a Libyan delegation headed by ('Abdallah Mukhtar Isma'il), Secretary of the Tobruk People's Committee. The Cuban delegation initiated talks with the Libyan delegation concerning cooperation between the two countries in the construction field.

The delegation of the fraternal country headed by ('Abdallah Mukhtar Isma'il), secretary of the Tobruk People's Committee, today arrived at the Jose Marti International Airport in this capital for an official visit. The Libyan delegation includes (Sa'ad 'Ali Masid), secretary of the People's Committee for Education, and (Muhammad Ahmad Sahab), secretary of the People's Committee for Health, who, along with the other members of the delegation, will be visiting some construction projects and places of historic and cultural interest in our country.

CUBA-KAMPUCHEA ASSOCIATION CONDEMNS THAI ATTACKS

FL231919 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] The Cuba-Kampuchea Friendship Association has condemned the air and ground attacks conducted against territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea by troops which came from Thailand. In a declaration issued in Havana the association denounces to world public opinion the concentration of troops on the Thai side of the border with Kampuchea and calls on peace-loving countries to unite against those maneuvers.

The document adds that the Thai Army supports the remnants of the criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary army which, trained and armed by the Chinese and Yankee imperialists, are trying to destabilize and overthrow the legitimate Kampuchean Government. The Cuba-Kampuchea Friendship Association reiterated its support for the efforts aimed at reducing tension and transforming the Kampuchean-Thai border into an area of peace and friendship.

BRIEFS

DONATION TO JAMAICA--Cuba has donated to Jamaica construction materials valued at tens of thousands of dollars. The materials are aimed at providing jobs for Jamaican youths who have received technical training in Cuba. The delivery was made yesterday at the physical education teacher's training school which Cuba built a month ago for the Jamaican people in the community of Ariguanabo. The materials include 15,000 feet of lumber, 250 sacks of cement, 60 gallons of paint and two prefabricated houses to be used as warehouses. The Cuban donation responds to the urgent need to alleviate the unemployment of 1,500 Jamaican youths who were trained in Cuba. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0105 GMT 23 Aug 80 FL]